

News in Brief

The czar of Russia, with 90,000,000 acres, is the biggest landowner in the world.

Secretary of War Taft will speak at the St. Louis exposition on Manila day, August 13.

Sir George Richard Dibbs, former premier of New South Wales, is dead. He was born in 1824.

Dr. Orlando Brown, formerly a brigadier general in the United States army, is dead here, aged 77 years.

Green McCurtain was re-elected governor of the Choctaw nation, defeating T. W. Hunter. This is the last tribal election.

Matt Storm, well known throughout the United States as a horse trainer and owner of thoroughbreds, is dead at San Francisco, aged 59 years.

Secretary Morton has issued a special order to the navy commending the service to the country of the late Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor.

The fly-wheel of a 20-horsepower engine in the plant of a tin can company at St. Louis burst while running at full speed and instantly killed Frank Gamache.

In revenge for having been prosecuted on a charge of breaking a window, Ignatz Kira, in Chicago, shot and killed John Solarik and wife in their saloon at 57 Harrison street.

Despite official denials, Madrid newspapers insist that a marriage has been arranged between the Infanta Maria Teresa, sister of King Alfonso, and Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria.

Sol Temple, the Oklahoma outlaw, who shot and almost killed a police officer, William Gibson last May, was given a sentence of ten years in prison at St. Joseph, Mo., for the crime.

The populist national committee has decided to have the formal ratification of their party candidates for president and vice president at Cooper Union, New York city, on August 18.

Dr. William Fry, a physician, reported to the Kansas City police that burglars had entered his home and stolen \$6,500. They turned on the gas in an effort to asphyxiate the family.

An invitation was forwarded today by western democratic leaders to ex-President Grover Cleveland to take the stump for Judge Parker in Illinois in the coming presidential campaign.

There is a society in England which has as one of its chief objects to strip the modern stage of its elaborate scenery and to return to the days when the play was the thing, and not its setting.

General Davis, governor of the Panama canal zone, has left Panama, having been called home on account of the illness of his wife, who has been spending the summer in the Adirondacks.

According to a message received from Harbin, General Kuropatkin has ordered the removal from that place of all useless civilians in order to provide the greatest possible accommodation for the Russian army.

E. M. Johnson, president of the defunct Fidelity Savings association of Denver, and John L. Jones, secretary, arrested on a charge of having made false statements, were released on bonds. The grand jury is investigating the failure.

Col. Clarence R. Edwards of the insular department, who has arrived from Washington announces that President Roosevelt will possibly visit the World's fair in October. Colonel Edwards says that the president is anxious to see the exposition, and the details of the trip will soon be completed.

Thirteen life insurance companies in Great Britain accept risks on unaccompanied persons.

A special from Digby, N. S., says that a sailboat containing eight or ten American tourists capsized and sank off Smith's Cove, near Digby, and that all on board were drowned.

Judge M. L. F. Smyser of Woonsocket, R. I., was nominated for congress by Republicans of the Seventeenth district.

The Mexican government will soon pay to the Kansas City, Mexican & Orient railway the sum of \$700,000 subsidy, due on the first 100 kilometers of line constructed from Toluca to El Puerto.

The Erie railroad has adopted a hospital car, which is equipped to render medical aid whenever needed along the road at a moment's notice. A doctor and attendants are constantly in charge.

The controversy over the sinking of the British steamer Knight Commander is not expected, either in British governmental or Russian diplomatic circles, to reach an acute stage, both governments having adopted a conciliatory attitude.

A Joliet man has invented a process for making steel beer kegs, using oil rails.

Seventy-five thousand dollars for a thimble seems something of an extravagance, but this was the cost of one presented to the Queen of Siam by her husband.

At Ponca City, O. T., Clarence Irwin killed his mother-in-law, Mrs. John James, and immediately committed suicide. The cause of the tragedy was Mrs. James' refusal to allow Irwin to see his wife, with whom he had previously quarreled.

Successful experiments have been made in the treatment of neuritis and hysteria with radium at the Salpêtrière hospital in Paris.

The most valuable sword in Britain is one that was presented to Lord Wolsey. The hilt is set with brilliant stones, and it is valued at \$10,000.

Lieut. W. E. Safford, recently of the navy, but now of the department of agriculture, has about 200 books from the library of the late Robert Louis Stevenson. Among them is the Bible which belonged to Stevenson's father. He bought the books in Samoa.

A hurry call for 2,000,000 feet of lumber, mostly cypress, and 40,000 pieces of tiling was received by Secretary Murphy of the Panama Canal commission from the isthmus. The lumber is to be used in repairing old and constructing new buildings and piling for canal construction.

By an explosion in the Oliver Dynaco company plant at Laurel Run, Pa., James Douglas was killed and two girls were injured by flying glass. There were 1,600 pounds of dynamite in the one building which was demolished.

STILL FAR APART

NO INDICATIONS OF SETTLEMENT OF STRIKE.

BOTH SIDES MAKING CLAIMS

Packers Say They Have Plenty of Men, While Donnelly Declares There Are Not Enough to Break the Strike Aid from the Labor Federation.

CHICAGO.—All the labor unions in Chicago have endorsed the stock yards strike. After listening to the strikers' side of the controversy, which was presented by Michael J. Donnelly, president of the striking butchers' union, the Chicago Federation of Labor, which is composed of every labor union in Chicago and has a membership of nearly 200,000, adopted resolutions pledging the moral and financial support of the federated body as long as the strike continues.

Each member of the central body will be assessed a small sum per week and the whole amount will be turned over to the striking unions to help in the support of the strikers and their families during the struggle with the packers. The exact amount each member is to assess was left in the hands of a committee with orders to report results tomorrow.

While the officials of the Federation of Labor were unable Sunday night to give an exact estimate of the amount of money the strikers would secure from this source, it was stated that the total sum would be well up in the thousands each week.

After a fight which has lasted for nearly four weeks, a settlement of the stock yards strike seems to be as remote as at any time since the struggle for supremacy began. Neither side has shown any signs of weakening.

The packers, while claiming that they will soon have their affairs in normal condition again, still maintain that they have been in securing non-union men, still admit that so far they have been able to get but 550 of their old employees back, and the majority of their employees are unskilled workers.

In the last statement given out by the packers it was said that not half as many men were at work as before the strike began.

These men have been brought to Chicago from all parts of the country, the majority of them having never seen a meat packing plant before coming here. With these men the packers have succeeded in accomplishing a great deal of work, but according to the strikers, every animal that has been slaughtered since the strike was called has been at a financial loss to the packers, as in the majority of cases a lack of unskilled workmen has made it impossible to operate the by-products departments, and this source of revenue, which, under normal conditions, is a clear profit to the packers, has been allowed to waste.

Last week the packers were fighting strikers when work resumed Monday morning, but there is nothing to indicate that the men were even considering such a step, nor that they had any idea of surrendering Monday or at any future time. According to Michael J. Donnelly, president of the butchers' union, the organization which precipitated the strike, the strikers are in a better position today than they were on July 12, the day the original strike was called.

JAPS SLAIN BY THOUSANDS.

Sustained Great Losses, According to Russian Reports.

ST. PETERSBURG.—A telegram from Chifu, dated August 2, says that according to Chinese information a fierce battle was fought on the land side of Port Arthur August 1st. The Japanese are reported to have been repulsed with great loss, the killed alone being estimated at 10,000, while the Russians lost about 1,000.

The telegram says that Lieutenant General Stoessel, the Japanese commander, and that the conduct of the Russian troops was splendid.

Lieutenant General Stoessel, commanding the Russian military forces at Port Arthur, in an undated dispatch to the emperor, says:

"I am happy to report that the troops repulsed all the Japanese attacks of July 25, 26 and 28, with enormous losses.

"The garrison's enthusiasm was extraordinary. The fleet assisted in the defense by bombarding the Japanese fleet.

"Our losses during the three days were about 1,500 men and forty officers were killed or wounded.

"According to statements of Chinese and prisoners, the Japanese loss was as many as 10,000.

"Their losses were so great that the Japanese had no time to remove the dead and wounded."

Fierce Japanese Fire.

LIAO YANG.—Detailed reports arriving at headquarters show that the right wing of the Japanese army is the hardest fighting during the battle of last Sunday. A sensational feature occurred at Chobai pass, ten miles from the Motien pass. A brigade constituting a center column reached the two Russian regiments for the possession of the Motien pass, commanding the Russian flank. The Japanese fired as they ascended, dislodging the Russians from the rocks and killing or wounding 1,000.

Secretary Wilson in Hills.

HOT SPRINGS, S. D.—Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture and party were guests at the Hotel Evans, this city, Saturday. In addition to the secretary the party consisted of Senator Kittredge, Representative Martin and Captain Seth Bullock. Secretary Wilson will spend the next three days in inspecting and studying the Black Hills forest reserve and its relation to mining. He left this evening for Deadwood. The secretary expects to return to Washington in a week.

Taken to See Roosevelt.

ST. LOUIS.—In response to a telegram from the state past week depicting a serious state of affairs on the big ranges in eastern and northern Montana, and it is said unless heavy rain is soon forthcoming considerable loss of stock will ensue. So had the conditions become that the state humane officers have intervened and compelled stockmen to drive herds into localities far removed where some grass and water remain, though even the supply is scanty. The outlook is very gloomy.

Suffer from the Drouth.

BUTTE, Mont.—Advices received through the state past week depict a serious state of affairs on the big ranges in eastern and northern Montana, and it is said unless heavy rain is soon forthcoming considerable loss of stock will ensue. So had the conditions become that the state humane officers have intervened and compelled stockmen to drive herds into localities far removed where some grass and water remain, though even the supply is scanty. The outlook is very gloomy.

ROOSEVELT SENDS AN INSPECTOR.

CHICAGO.—Inspector Carroll, the special representative of the United States department of commerce and labor, who obtained the evidence for the government on which an injunction was issued about two years ago by Judge Peter S. Grosscup of the federal district court, enjoining the large packing companies from combining in making the prices, either as buyers of live stock or sellers of meat, was in the stock yards here this afternoon investigating conditions.

COUNT KELLER KILLED.

Japanese Shell Ends the Life of Russian General Near Liao Yang.

MUKDEN.—It is reported that Lieutenant General Count Keller has been killed east of Liao Yang.

LONDON.—A dispatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg confirms the report of the death of General Keller, saying he was killed by a fragment of a Japanese shell as he was opposing the Japanese advance along the railway near Hai Ching.

Lieutenant General Count Keller, at the opening of the war, was in command of the Second Siberian Army division. He was 54 years old, and resigned the governorship of Ekaterinostaff in order to go to the front. General Keller took part in the three present campaigns of the Russian war. In 1887 he commanded the Imperial Rifle regiment and later was director of the corps of imperial pages, by which Keller came in contact with the members of the imperial family, with whom he was in great favor. General Keller was considered to be the possessor of cool judgment and to be a fine strategist. Though a strict disciplinarian, Keller was a kind and careful officer and popular with his men. He wore a short gray beard, had keen blue eyes and dressed in khaki.

HAS SUNK MORE THAN ONE SHIP.

Vladivostok Squadron Returns to Port and Tells of Action.

VLADIVOSTOK.—The Vladivostok cruiser division returned to port at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The cruisers were in perfect condition. They captured, during their cruise, the steamer Arabia and destroyed some schooners, a small Japanese steamer, one German steamer and one British steamer. The last mentioned vessel was carrying contraband material, and had nearly reached their destination—Yokohama—but were almost without coal, and it was therefore impossible to send them to Vladivostok.

The cruisers steamed up and down in front of the Japanese capital, but took nothing of the enemy's vessels. Although the Russian vessels had only three doors through which to get home—the straits of Corea, La Perouse strait and Tsugara strait—which apparently could easily have been barred by Vice Admiral Kamimura's vessels, the Japanese pursued the Japanese naval and the Russian cruisers had no difficulty in eluding him.

CORTELYOU MEETS PRESIDENT.

Outlines Western Campaign—Will Have Thirty Advisors.

WASHINGTON.—Republican National Chairman Cortelyou arrived Thursday from Chicago. He spoke on President Roosevelt for an hour. The conference related largely to details of the opening of the campaign headquarters in Chicago and the political situation in western states.

Chairman Cortelyou declined to be interviewed for publication regarding the campaign or any of his recent observations. He expressed pleasure that the national executive committee, the personnel of which he announced two days ago in Chicago, had met with such general approval.

Mr. Cortelyou will not announce, perhaps for several days yet, the composition of his campaign advisory committee. That committee will consist of prominent Republicans from various parts of the country. Its number is not limited and it may include thirty members.

BONDS FOR POSTAL CLERKS.

Postoffice Department Issues Order Requiring Them.

WASHINGTON.—The postoffice department has issued a general order directing that every railway postal clerk shall give a \$1,000 bond to the United States for the "faithful discharge of all duties and true and honest performance of the duties imposed upon them by law and the rules and regulations of the department. Each clerk shall pay the premium chargeable to himself. Bonds will be filed with the second assistant postmaster general.

This order affects approximately 10,000 employees embracing all the railway postal clerks, except those who are assigned to clerical duties in which they do not have access to registered mail.

FUSION IN KANSAS.

Populists Accept Offer of Democrats to Divide Office.

TOPEKA, Kan.—After midnight this morning the populist state convention, which had spent the night discussing the proposal to fuse with the democrats in the state campaign, decided to accept the democratic offer of a division of the ticket. The middle came and the populist state convention and adjourned until 10 a. m., when it is expected they will nominate a straight ticket. The fusion forces nominated David M. Dale for governor.

Nebraskans Drowned in Colorado.

BOULDER, Colo.—Mrs. Lina Chambers of York, Neb., and Mary Renkes, the 12-year-old daughter of Charles Renkes of this city, were drowned in Boulder creek. They were part of a camping party in Bummer gulch, ten miles from here. Without any warning, a wall of water, caused by a cloudburst, came rushing down the gulch, striking the tent and the inmates, into the creek. Mrs. Chambers and Mary Renkes were carried into the stream by the torrent of water and drowned. The bodies were recovered.

Bill Aimed at the Trusts.

OTTAWA, Ont.—A bill aimed at American trusts, and particularly American tobacco concerns, was introduced in parliament by the minister of internal revenue, L. P. Brodeur. Mr. Brodeur presented a resolution favoring the cancellation of excise licenses held by manufacturers who sell goods subject to the condition that the purchaser shall not sell or deal in goods of a like kind produced by any other manufacturer or dealer. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

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LAND FOR CRAZING

RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING SAME BY THE STOCKMEN.

WHAT THEY WOULD HAVE DONE

Stockmen's Interest Transferred to Management of the Agricultural Department—No Action Taken with Reference to Butchers' Strike.

DENVER, Colo.—The western stock growers, who have been conferred here for three days with the special land commission appointed by President Roosevelt, finally adjourned without taking any action with reference to the strike at the packing house centers.

A resolution was adopted with practical unanimity urging on congress "the necessity of the transfer of the earliest possible date of the management of the forest reserves to the department of agriculture, where not only the forests, but all the interests involved, may be properly studied and protected."

Discussion of the resolutions concerning grazing lands was animated, but finally adopted as follows:

"Whereas, After full discussion, the fact has developed that conditions over the vast area included in the grazing districts of the west are so varied and conflicting that much time must of necessity be consumed in the classification of the public grazing area, as well as the determination of range customs and usages in different districts; and

"Whereas, The past creation of forest reserves has often been ill-advised and far-reaching and the administration thereof as concerns the grazing interests has been faulty, even to injustice, and believing that the department of the interior is not fully equipped to study and handle the forest reserve question; and

"Whereas, Feeling that the present grazing system has been built up through a term of many years, consuming the life work of the western pioneers and of the younger generation, entailing untold hardships and even sacrifice of life, and believing that such early action on the part of the great majority of the present occupants of the range to no uncertain voice in the initiation of any legislation that may affect their interest; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we favor the passage of a law which will authorize the secretary of agriculture to thoroughly classify the vacant lands of the United States and determine the condition at present governing the use of the grazing areas and to ascertain those sections of the range, and if there be any to which a lease system can be satisfactorily applied, be it further

"Resolved, That the power to create and administer forest reserves shall be vested in the department of agriculture, which is especially organized and equipped for this purpose; and be it further

"Resolved, That we favor government control of and jurisdiction over all public grazing areas by or through the department of agriculture; local questions being decided on local grounds and under regulations made to meet local conditions; that the range rights of present users of the land be determined by priority of occupancy and present use, and shall be carefully safeguarded, and that no sudden or stringent upheaval of existing conditions which would cause commercial distress shall be made; on the other hand, such legislation must be gradual in its effect and progress only where locally satisfactory, as determined by the proper authorities."

FAIRBANKS HAS WORD.

Republican Candidate for Vice President.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Charles W. Fairbanks, senior United States senator from Indiana was on Wednesday forenoon president of the United States vice president of the United States by the republican national convention.

The notification address was made by John Root, ex-secretary of war, who was temporary chairman of the convention. The exercises were held on the wide veranda of Senator Fairbanks' beautiful home in the presence of members of the notification committee, consisting of one member from each state and territory, the governor and other state officers of Indiana, the republican candidates for state office, the Indiana republican congressional delegation, Indiana delegates and alternates to the national convention, the state central committee and the republican editorial association. All these had been specially invited. On the lawn surrounding three sides of the residence and extending far on all sides beneath the great forest trees were several thousand friends, neighbors and political supporters of the senior senator.

GRAFTING IN AMERICAN NAVY.

NEW YORK.—A naval board is investigating reports that certain petty officers on the receiving ship Hancock at Brooklyn navy yard, have been selling ratings or promotions to sailors for cash. The reports were started by bluejackets who talked freely of the matter ashore.

When the commissioned officers on the ship and in the yard heard of these reports they rushed to the navy department, and a board was detailed to investigate the rumors.

A new bluejacket recently appeared on the Hancock. It was said that he had been transferred from the Washington navy yard. On the Hancock, it is alleged, he had a talk with a petty officer about his rating and paid \$25 for an advancement.

CARACAS, Venezuela.—A cable Reyes Says There is No Revolution. Gram received here from Bogota, dated August 4, and signed by General Gomez, was based largely on alarming reports of rust damage to the spring wheat crop in the north west. In addition to pessimistic domestic advices, the condition of much of the continental crop was said to be had as a result of drought. September option closed with a gain of 1/4¢.

Violate Lottery Laws.

BOSTON.—John Marshall Barry arrived Thursday, officers of an organization known as the North American Trust, were arrested on Thursday by United States officers on a charge of conspiring to defraud the public. They are also accused of operating a business in violation of the anti-lottery laws. The concern has branch offices in a number of cities. In June Massachusetts officers instituted proceedings against the concern, and the supreme court appointed Burton P. Gray as receiver.

REPULSE OF JAPS.

As to the Latest Assault on Russian Stronghold.

CHE FOO.—The steamer Wuchow, which has just arrived here from New Cheung, brings rather detailed of the latest Japanese assault on Port Arthur. When nearing Che Foo the Wuchow came upon a junk carrying seven men, four women and a boy, who left Port Arthur yesterday. They reported that the fighting north of the city of Port Arthur occurred at Wolf Hill, and was sanguinary, resulting in the repulse of the Japanese. This hill is situated near the railroad, and eight trains were kept busy bringing the wounded soldiers into the city. The wounded men from east forts were compelled to go on all kinds of vehicles, and, moreover, coming ashore, dragging shattered limbs.

The Russians united in declaring that the fortress will never fall, but they expect that scarcely a building will be left in the city, where there are so many a whole part of class.

The thermometer registered over 110 degrees Fahrenheit, and the soldiers suffered cruelly from heat exhaustion. At Yushulika the Russians had two divisions of infantry and some

The Russian fleet, from its anchorage, shelled the advancing Japanese, after returning from what seems to have been a reconnoitering maneuver. The Chinese arriving here tonight say that the Japanese actually captured two lightly garrisoned forts on the east shore, but abandoned them when their command was repulsed from the other positions. The Russians, however, insist that this is untrue.

The forts at Port Arthur bristle with guns, including many of 8-inch caliber, but the naval artillerists are alleged to have inflicted the heaviest loss on the Japanese.

The present unusual exodus from Port Arthur is due to the granting of permission to leave the besieged city, which heretofore the Russian officials have withheld. In most instances the refugees are people of the better class who are anxious to see their families and to escape the conditions of the siege.

The Japanese, well repulsed, have by no means been beaten, and a renewal of the fighting was expected when the junk departed yesterday from Port Arthur.

A second junk, which left at the same time, carrying the officials of the Danish East Asiatic company and their families, has not yet arrived at Che Foo.

LEGATION HEARS THE NEWS.

Russian Are Driven Back All Along the Line.

WASHINGTON.—The Japanese legation has received the following cablegram from the foreign office at Tokio:

General Kuroki reports that at daybreak of July 31 our army commenced operations for attacking the enemy, occupying Yushulika (four miles west of Hsihoyen and Yangtuling, six miles west of Motien Ling), both places situated about twenty-five miles from Liao Yang.

The enemy at Yushulika consisted of two divisions, with corresponding artillery. The attacking operations were carried out as arranged, and by sunset we defeated both wings of the enemy, but owing to their large force and strong positions we were unable to dislodge them entirely. At daybreak of August 1 we resumed the attack and succeeded in expelling the enemy at noon and pursued them four miles in the westward direction. The enemy fled toward Apping.

"The enemy at Yankinling consisted of two and a half divisions, with four batteries of artillery. The attacking operations there also progressed satisfactorily, and by sunset we carried the enemy's principal positions, but a portion of them offered the stoutest resistance, and we had to bivouac the night in battle formation.

"At daybreak we resumed the attack, and at 8 a. m. all heights fell into our hands. The enemy fled toward Tanghoyen. The casualties are under investigation. We captured some field guns, but the details are still unknown.

"In this engagement the attacking forces were at a disadvantage, firstly on account of the steepness of the ground, and, secondly, on account of the lack of suitable position for our artillery, while the heat was over 100 degrees Fahrenheit."

WANT A RESPONSIBLE CABINET.

Russian Newspapers Freely Discuss the Reform.

ST. PETERSBURG.—The suggestion of M. Souverin, editor of the Novoye Vremya, regarding the establishment of a responsible cabinet is creating much popular comment. Great significance attaches to the freedom with which the newspapers are discussing the matter.

It has been taken up by the reactionary Prince Metshersky, editor of the Grazhdanin, who argues that a cabinet has become necessary. M. Souverin returns to the charge in a signed article, pointing out the evils of the present system and saying that the rivalry between the ministries is causing chaos in the public service, each pulling its own way, secure from criticism under the cloak of personal irresponsibility.

Goal for Vladivostok.

CARDIFF.—A newspaper says that within the last few days Russia has made contracts for nearly 200,000 tons of Welsh coal, which is supposed to be for the Vladivostok region.

Wheat Makes Sharp Advance.

CHICAGO.—Under the influence of a buying furor which had been growing for some days, prices for wheat made sharp advances here Tuesday, September at one time being 25¢ above Saturday's closing quotations. The excitement was based largely on alarming reports of rust damage to the spring wheat crop in the north west. In addition to pessimistic domestic advices, the condition of much of the continental crop was said to be had as a result of drought. September option closed with a gain of 1/4¢.

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A RUSSIAN DEFEAT

GENERAL KUROKI'S ARMY WINS TWO SEPARATE ACTIONS.

THE ATTACK BEGUN ON SUNDAY

Japanese Resume Operations on Monday—Thermometer Registers High, and the Soldiers Suffered Greatly from Heat Exhaustion.

TOKIO.—General Kuroki has administered a severe defeat to the Russian forces which defended the Russian east flank at Liao Yang, winning separate actions at Yushulika and Yangtse pass. These two places are twenty-six miles apart, but the two actions were fought at the same time. The Russians held strong positions. The thermometer registered over 110 degrees Fahrenheit, and the soldiers suffered cruelly from heat exhaustion. At Yushulika the Russians had two divisions of infantry and some

At the first session Secretary Wilson made an address. There were 200 delegates present.

In his address Secretary Wilson said he had come to Denver as the representative of the president to learn what was agitating the cattle-men, and declared it to be the point of both his department and the administration to bring about more cordial and pleasant relations between the official government and the stock growers of the country.

Mr. Wilson spoke of some of the

Secretary Wilson Visits Them to Find Out.

DENVER, Colo.—Secretary James Wilson of the department of agriculture and Dr. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, arrived in Denver Thursday and met with the special land commission and the representatives of the National Live Stock association for a discussion of the grazing land and forest reserve question.

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